

The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

No. 81 OF VOL. VIII.]

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[Whole No. 808.]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1801.

[12 CENTS SINGLE.]

Notice.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of HUGH PATON, deceased, are requested to bring them forward immediately, as the subscriber will settle and finally close his accounts with said estate by the first day of March next.

JAMES BROWN,
Executor of Hugh Paton, dec.
Richmond, January 20, 1801. 4w.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of Gerard Elyson, deceased, I propose to proceed to the emancipation of a certain negro woman, by the name of SUREY. Any person or persons having any claim against the said estate, or negro, are desired to make it known immediately.

WILLIAM RUSSELL,
Executor of said Estate,
Cumberland county, Virginia,
Jan. 11th, 1801. (31)

A VERY VALUABLE COOK WOMAN FOR SALE.

She may be purchased either by private contract before the 15th instant, or then she may be bought at auction. For particulars and terms, enquire of the PRINTER.
Richmond, January 5th, 1801.

FOR HIRE,
Four miles above Ground Squirrel Bridge, an experienced
**Black-Smith, and
two Shoe-Makers.**
Charles Crenshaw,
Hanover, Jan. 16th, 1801. (2wks.)

Burr-Stones.

THE Subscribers have just received a quantity of BURR-STONES, of a very superior size and quality, which they offer for sale at their store, No. 93, Bowley's Wharf.
J. Ogley & D. Winebester.
Baltimore, Jan. 10, 1801. (11)

Notice.

ALL those who have claims against the estate of STEPHEN FARLEY, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to
WILLIAM BURTON, Executor.
January 15th, 1801. (31)

For Sale, or to be Rented,
The noted Tavern,
ON the main street, in the town of Manchester, lately occupied, and has been for seven years past, by Mr. Zachariah Brooks, who from his situation, and the situation of the place, has made an easy fortune. To enumerate or say any thing of the conveniences of this tenement for public business, I forbear, as the place when viewed will speak for itself.
Any additional improvements that may be thought necessary or required by the person who rents it, shall be done immediately, and possession given the first day of March, 1801.

Francis Smith,
Chesterfield county, Nov. 15, 1800

To be LET by the subscriber, THE PART OF The HOUSE

In which he resides, now in the occupancy of Mr. Henry Pace, printer, on the main street, opposite Mr. Rowland's, near the courthouse. The apartments are calculated for a small family, and a store. The situation is well known as a place for business. Possession to be given on the twelfth of February ensuing.

(1.) Morton Welch.
Richmond, 12th Jan. 1801.

Just Received,
And for Sale at this Printing-Office,
TWO LETTERS

OF
JOEL BARLOW;

THE FIRST

To his Fellow-Citizens of the United States.

THE SECOND

To GEORGE WASHINGTON.

— ALSO —

A LETTER

TO

GENERAL HAMILTON,

Occasioned by his LETTER to

PRESIDENT ADAMS.

By a FEDERALIST.

Attributed to NOAH WEBSTER.
January 12, 1801.

List of Acts

Passed at the Last Session of the General Assembly of Virginia.

1. AN ACT intitled an act to amend an act intitled an act for appointing electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States.
2. To amend the act for incorporating the trustees of the Leesburg academy in the county of Loudon.
3. To amend an act intitled an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning mills, mill-dams, and other obstructions of water courses.
4. To authorize the commissioners of the revenue to re-assess lands in certain cases.
5. For establishing the town of Fairfield in the county of Rock-bridge.
6. To prevent obstructions to the navigation of the Little Kanawha.
7. To establish an inspection of flour at Mead Anderson's mill, in the county of Halifax.
8. To increase the salary of the inspectors of tobacco at Dixon's warehouse.
9. For increasing the power of the trustees of the town of Franklin in the county of Pendleton.
10. To establish an inspection of tobacco on the lands of John Brooks in the county of Campbell.
11. To amend the act to authorize the opening a turn-pike road over the fourth mountain.
12. To direct the expense of notices on forfeited forth-coming bonds, taken by virtue of executions issued from the county & corporation courts to be taxed in the bill of costs.
13. To incorporate the trustees of Jefferson College in the county of Amelia.
14. Concerning the town of Wat-son in the county of Hampshire.
15. To establish an inspection of flour on the lands of Thomas M. Randolph, in the county of Albermarle.
16. For adding part of the county of Kanawha to the county of Wood.
17. To authorize Robert Watkins to build a toll bridge over Appomattox river.
18. Concerning the town of Lexington in the county of Rock-bridge.
19. To incorporate a company for establishing a turn-pike road from the mouth of Savage river on Potomac, to the nearest western navigation.
20. To establish an academy on the glebe lands of Martin's Brandon parish in the county of Prince George.
21. For erecting warehouses on the James river and Appomattox canals.
22. To establish several new ferries.
23. To revive the inspection of tobacco at Toluskey warehouses in the county of Richmond.
24. To increase the salaries of the inspectors at Deane's and Spring warehouses.
25. To authorize William Colley to build a toll-bridge over Smith's creek near the borough of Norfolk.
26. For altering the court days and quarterly sessions in certain counties.
27. Authorizing the trustees of the charity school of Fredericksburg to sell and convey certain property therein mentioned.
28. For dividing the county of Berkeley.
29. Establishing several towns.

30. To amend the act intitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning slaves, free negroes and mulattoes.
31. To amend an act intitled, an act to authorize a lottery for the purpose of repairing certain roads.
32. To purchase Pharoah & Tom.
33. Giving further time to the owners of lots in the town of Jonesville, in the county of Lee, to build thereon.
34. To increase the rates of ferrage at certain places.
35. To extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.
36. To empower the governor to transport slaves condemned for certain crimes.
37. To establish an inspection of flour at Aylet's warehouse in the county of King William.
38. Concerning patrols.
39. To empower the courts of certain counties to appoint persons to solemnize marriages.
40. Relating to Ambrose Cramer the right of the commonwealth to a certain tract of land.
41. Concerning the town of Charlottesville.
42. Concerning the Dismal Swamp Company.
43. To regulate costs in certain cases.
44. To prevent the killing of deer within certain periods annually.
45. Concerning taxes due in the county of Botetourt.
46. Appointing commissioners to view and mark out a way for a road through the counties of Culpeper and Fauquier to Alexandria.
47. Concerning the docks and wharves in the borough of Norfolk.
48. To appoint and authorize commissioners to assess the lands in the county of Randolph.
49. For paying sheriffs for their trouble in attending to compare the polls on elections of senators to the Gen. Assembly.
50. For altering the place of holding courts in the county of Norfolk.
51. Concerning the manufacture of tobacco.
52. To enlarge the town of Woodville in the county of Culpeper.
53. Concerning the Bank of Alexandria.
54. Concerning the several acts of Assembly respecting the turn pike roads from Sniggers's, Vastal's & Albby's gaps, on the Blue Ridge to Alexandria.
55. In addition to the act, intitled, "An act, to amend the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth."
56. For paying the expense of removing criminals from the district jails, to the Penitentiary House, and for other purposes.
57. Directing the allowance of witnesses in certain cases.
58. To revive and amend an act, for opening a road through the counties of Berkely and Hampshire.
59. Laying taxes for the support of government.
60. To dispose of part of the ground whereon the court-house stands, in the town of Charlottesville and county of Albemarle.
61. To authorize the court of Cumberland county, to appoint a principal surveyor over Willis' river.
62. For paying the officers of the General Assembly for their services the present session.
63. To amend the act, intitled, "An act, to revive and amend the act, intitled, an act, for improving the navigation of Appo-

mattox river, from Broadway to Pocahuntas bridge.

64. To appropriate the public revenue.
65. To establish a guard at the city of Richmond.
66. Paying Joseph Jones, William Cole, & William Clark, for their services under the act, intitled, "An act making compensation for the tobacco destroyed by the burning Robert Bolling's warehouse and for other purposes."
68. For appropriating a further sum of money for completing a waggon road from the state road to the mouth of Little Kanawha.
69. A bill to amend the act, intitled, "An act directing what prisoners shall be let to bail."
70. A bill to prevent the Executive from remitting fines or amercements.
71. A bill to explain in part an act intitled "An act, to impole certain taxes on law process and for other purposes."

A resolution requesting the governor to correspond with the president of the United States, on the subject of purchasing lands without the limits of this state, whither persons obnoxious to the laws, or dangerous to the peace of society may be removed.

C O N G R E S S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 9.

The house went into committee of the whole on the

Judiciary Bill.

Section 48th, under consideration; which is as follows:

"Sec. 48. And be it further enacted, That each of the circuit judges of the United States to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be allowed as a compensation for his services, an annual salary of two thousand dollars, to be paid quarterly yearly at the Treasury of the United States; and that the salaries of the district judges of Maine, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee, shall be, and hereby are, augmented to the like sum of two thousand dollars annually, to be paid in like manner."

Mr. Gregg moved to strike out 2,000 dollars and to insert 1,600 dollars.

Mr. Claiborne declared himself in favor of the motion. He considered 2,000 dollars as too high a compensation. In the state which he represented, (Tennessee) it would be immoderate. The bill established three circuit courts for Kentucky and Tennessee, the judges of which would receive 6,000 dollars, which was a larger sum than the total amount of the expenses of the government of Tennessee. The judges of the supreme court of Tennessee receive but 500 dollars each; and the present federal judge received only 800 dollars. The duties which the federal judges would have to discharge, would not equal those of the state judges. Such an exorbitant salary would be distressing to the state of Tennessee. It would either lessen the respect of the citizens for their own judges, or raise their pride to afford them salaries, equal to those of the federal judges, even to their own oppression.

As therefore such an expenditure would exhibit an instance of shameful profusion of public money, and would deeply wound the interests of his state, he would give his decided vote against it.

Mr. Otis, persuaded that if the judiciary were not filled with men of the first talents and integrity, the system we are now devising would be injurious instead of being beneficial, was opposed to the motion. Talents of this order were not to be obtained for a small compensation. The sum proposed in the bill, as far as his knowledge extended, was not greater than that now allowed in the superior state courts. In his part of the country, a lesser compensation to men qualified to decide those great and intricate questions, which often came before them, would be deemed a shameful parsimony.

As to the idea of discriminating the compensation of different judges, he thought the benefits to be derived from it were trivial compared with the evils it would create.

Grant that the effect of this bill will be the affording a higher compensation to the

federal judges than is at present made to those of the states. The effect he thought would be a good one. It would operate as a powerful stimulus to the state judges ably and faithfully to discharge their duty that they might be qualified for, and likely to receive, federal appointments.

So convinced was Mr. O. of the importance of this part of the bill, that he would rather not see it pass at all, than pass without it. It might in that event be rationally expected that the community, realising the inconveniences to which they would be inevitably exposed, would be awakened to the obligations of a more liberal policy.

Mr. Davis said, if he seriously believed that additional salaries would inspire men with brighter talents, he would not object to the increase contemplated by it. But as he knew full well that in making appointments to office, the only enquiry made would be what were the candidate's politics, he should object to the increase.

Hitherto the entire compensation given to the judges in the Western country, has not exceeded 2,000 dollars; and now we add three judges, whose duties individually will of course be greatly diminished, and at the same time increase their compensation!

Mr. Harper. The gentleman from Kentucky in making his remarks on the exclusive enquiry that will be made in respect to the qualifications of a candidate for office, has forgotten to state, that in appointments to office, the choice of talents is altogether confined to men of one description of politics. Though this be the notorious fact, though men of one description of politics possess the great mass of talents, yet it is certain that men of this class possess among themselves different and various degrees of talent.

The tendency of this motion is to fill federal judicial offices with trifling characters; with men whose want of talent and reputation would degrade the government; and render it an object of contempt, instead of an object of admiration and affection.

If the pride of Tennessee and other states took alarm at the high salaries of the federal judges, and to place themselves on an equality, increased the salary of their own judges to their standard, he should consider this effect as the strongest argument in favor of the provisions of the bill; and it would be an evidence that their pride enlisted itself on the side of their understanding.

It is in the administration of justice, in the application of our laws to the interests of the people, that the benefits of the government are felt and brought home to them. Protecting by its salutary energies, the lives and the property of the citizens, they feel a respect for the government from which they derive their support. Shall we then, seduced by a deceitful spirit of parsimony, after erecting the scaffolding of our judicial system, hesitate by the expenditure of a trifling additional sum to render the system itself respectable? Weighed with such an object, a few thousand dollars was a paltry consideration.

It was not denied that the expenses of living in some states were greater than in others. But on this ground to graduate a scale of compensations would be to do what no state had done, and what would inevitably produce unpleasant jealousies.

Mr. S. Smith was for a liberal, but not profuse compensation; he was also for accommodating the compensation made to the duties to be performed, and the expenses of living in the several states.

Hitherto, when the salaries were lower than those proposed by the bill, there have been no want of talents. He said that the state of Maryland, the office of district judge had been twice successively filled by men of the first rate talents.

Mr. Dennis opposed the amendment as it applied to all the judges. If it were rejected he would propose an amendment for reducing the salaries of the judges of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Mr. Smilie was in favor of the amendment. In Pennsylvania the judges of the Supreme court received only 2,000 dollars. They were men equal in legal talents to any in the union, and had to go into every county of the state every year. It was well understood that 2,000 dollars presented no temptation to a lawyer at the bar of Philadelphia, who was in full practice. But did gentlemen suppose patriotism to be so low that all our officers were actuated by mere mercenary views?

Mr. Claiborne again rose and went over the ground of argument, declaring that his wish was to be frugal but not parsimonious; liberal but not profuse. He was persuaded that in Tennessee five suits would not appear on the federal dockets in a term.

For myself, said Mr. C. I pay little regard to that wisdom that rises up in a day, to that wisdom which has sprung up since the third day of December. Our old principles I consider as good ones, and I stand for them.

He then moved to Eriehunt the whole session, with a view of introducing an amendment for apportioning the salaries of the judges to their duties and expenses.

Mr. Harper said gentlemen had committed one egregious mistake; they had confounded circuit with circuit courts; in the last of which the expense of the judge were to be determined by the distance he had travelled, and not by the number of times he had tried.

Gentlemen were mistaken in their notions about the degree of business in the federal courts. The very gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) had on a former occasion stated the existence, he knew not of how many hundred suits in the district court of that State. There was not a doubt of there being in the western country great litigation about titles to lands, and a lively jealousy of the State courts among claimants who lived at a distance.

The present district judge of Maryland, notwithstanding the possession of a handsome private fortune, had been obliged to retire from Baltimore, and live on his farm. And yet his travelling expenses were trifling compared with those of the circuit judges, who have to perform five times as much travelling as the State judges. When you deduct all travelling expenses, you will reduce the salaries below \$3,000 dollars.

Mr. S. Smith. The gentleman from South Carolina is incorrect in his statement of facts. With respect to the district judge of Maryland he believed (as he had the information from the judge himself) that he had retired of choice to an elegant country seat, which he purchased two years ago, before he was appointed judge, with a view of residing on it.

Mr. H. Lee was in favor of adequate and liberal compensations to the members of the judiciary, such compensation attached to those offices talents, integrity and reputation, which cemented and strengthened the union. He did not understand those sentiments of jealousy that were so often expressed. We are too apt to view our federal government as a foreign one. These prejudices were unworthy of Americans. As a citizen of Virginia, who was a member of the union, he beheld the federal government with sentiments of filial affection as the protectress of all the States.

He did not suppose that a part of the whole could be expected or ought to render compensations as liberal as the whole itself.

Mr. Davis in reply to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Harper) acknowledged that he had on a former occasion stated the existence of a good deal of business in the district court of Kentucky. Then there was but one judge with a salary of \$3,000 dollars; and now when the business has diminished, we are to have two judges, whose salaries are to be doubled. He placed no confidence in the hope which some gentlemen cherished of cementing the union by giving high salaries to our officers.

Sir, said Mr. Davis, it is not the passage of this bill that will produce this great effect. Relieve the people from oppressive taxes, and that will produce the effect.

(To be continued.)

Monday, January 19.

A memorial from the merchants of Philadelphia, relating the great inconvenience which had arisen by the operation of that part of the act of 14th May, 1800, which relates to a drawback on goods, &c. imported in foreign ships or vessels, was read, and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. New made report from the committee appointed to prepare a bill for regulating the grants of land, appropriated for the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday.

Mr. New also reported a bill regulating the grants of land appropriated for the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia, which was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole on Wednesday.

Resolved, That Messrs. Lee, C. Goodrich, Shreve, S. Smith, and Harper, be a committee to enquire into and report by bill or otherwise, into the expediency of making further provision to facilitate the communication between different parts of the United States, by means of post-roads.

The remainder of this day's proceedings was taken up with petitions of a private nature.

Tuesday, January 20.

Several petitions were read and referred. An engrossed bill entitled An act for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States, was read the third time, and on the question shall this bill pass, it was decided in the affirmative, Ayes 51—Noes 43—as follows:

YEAS.

Mrs. Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Bird, J. Brown, Champlin, Cooper, Craik, Dana, J. Davenport, F. Davenport, Dennis, Dickson, Edmond, Evans, Foster, Freeman, Glenn, Goode, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Henderson, Hill, Huger, Imlay, Kittera, H. Lee, S. Lee, Morris, Otis, Page, Pinckney, Platt, Powell, J. Reed, N. Read, R. Leche, Shepard, J. C. Smith, Shreve, Tenny, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, R. Thomas, Wadsworth, Wain, L. Williams.

NAYS.

Messrs. Allison, Bailey, Bishop, R. Brown, Christie, Clay, Claiborne, Condit, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Eggleston, Elgersdorf, Gal-

latin, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, Heister, Holmes, Jackson, Kitchell, Leib, Lyon, Linn, Maceo, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Nicholson, Randolph, Smiley, J. Smith, S. Smith, Spaight, Stanford, Sumpter, Taliaferro, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, R. Williams.

The passage of the bill was opposed in a short speech from Mr. Gallatin.

An engrossed bill entitled An act for the relief of W. Nicholls, late Marshal of Pennsylvania, was taken up for a third reading. Mr. Gregg moved that it be committed to the committee of claims. This motion was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Pinckney, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill giving a right of pre-emption to certain persons for certain lands purchased from J. C. Sims, between the Great and the Little Miami rivers.

A letter from the commissioners of the city of Washington, addressed to the Speaker, was read, requesting that an apartment might be assigned in the Capitol to the Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. S. to hold their next session in.—Referred to a committee of three.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the memorial of Matthew Paterfon, and others, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported a resolution, the object of which is to cede to the State of South-Carolina, the right both of soil and jurisdiction to certain lands contiguous to the Western Boundary of that State and including the lands occupied by the petitioners.

A bill for erecting a Light-House on Cape Cod, on the north-westerly part of Martha's Vineyard, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

From the TRUE AMERICAN.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY. FRENCH REPUBLIC. REGULATION.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE, General in Chief of the Army of St Domingo, to his fellow-Citizens.

MY constant solicitude for the welfare of my country, having brought to my knowledge the numerous abuses which are occasioned by the duty of one fourth of subvention,* I have determined to convert it into a simple duty upon objects of importation and exportation. And in order that the taxes may operate equally on all property, to create an impact on the incomes of houses and federal manufactures, equivalent to that which is established on the incomes of plantations, so that the aggregate revenue may be sufficient for the payment of the army, and of the public functionaries, who have a long time been without their salaries.

But, having never been able to procure an exact knowledge of the amount of the public revenues, on account of the complexity of the present administration, and the difficulties attending the collection of the duties; my intention being to procure correct information as to our resources; I have thought that the most easy and certain method to attain that end, was to simplify the operations of the administration, which will at the same time free my fellow citizens from the expense of collection, which are very considerable, and prevent a multitude of frauds and abuses. I have, therefore, after having obtained correct statements of our expenditures and receipts, to augment or diminish these duties, as the wants of the Colony may require.

In consequence whereof, I decree as follows:

Art. 1. From the date of the publication of the present declaration, the duties of one fourth, one sixteenth and one twentieth of subvention, laid on the revenues of Plantations and received in produce, are abolished.

2. All produce exported from the Colony, of whatever nature it may be, shall pay a duty of 20 per cent.

3. On the first day of each decade, the Tribunals of Commerce for the Colony shall fix the current prices of all colonial produce subject to the export duty. After which a table shall be made out and sent to the ordonnateur who shall, the same day, send copies to all whom it may concern, to serve as the basis for the collection of the duty of 20 per cent. The said tables shall be officially printed in the newspapers of the Colony. The lowest price shall serve as the basis for the regulation of the duty.

4. All goods or merchandise imported into the colony, of whatever value or quality, shall pay an entrance duty of twenty per cent.

5. The Tribunals of Commerce for the Colony, together with the Consuls of neutral nations, shall fix on the first day of each decade, the price current of all merchandise, imported into the Colony, on the lowest prices of which, the duty of twenty per cent. shall be laid. After which a table shall be made out and sent to the ordonnateur, who shall, the same day, send copies to all whom it may concern, to serve as the basis for regulating the duty of twenty per cent. The said table shall be officially printed in the newspapers of the Colony, every first day of a decade, and shall serve as a rule for the collectors during the decade.

6. No goods or produce shall be imported or exported, into or out of the colony, except at such ports as shall be designated by the government.

7. Custom houses shall be established at the ports designated for the imports and exports of the colony. The said custom houses shall be erected in such a manner, that all goods imported shall enter at one gate, and those exported at the other. For this purpose there shall be established two public wharves, one whereof shall be especially appropriated for imports, and the other for exports.—The public scales shall be placed in the custom houses.

8. In each of the ports designated for imports, there shall be appointed a collector of customs, a public weigher, a searcher and a comptroller. It shall be the duty of the last named, constantly to oversee the business of the former three.

* Every owner of a plantation is obliged to pay one fourth of the income of his plantation to the government, and such persons as are in possession of confiscated plantations, by leave from the government, pay one sixteenth or one twentieth of the income of such plantations as may have been agreed on, besides the rent. This the French title one fourth, one sixteenth, or one twentieth of the duty of subvention.

of the import and export duties shall be paid in specie. For this purpose, all merchandise or produce, entering the custom house, shall be weighed or valued, and the amount of it delivered to the proprietor, with which he shall then repair to the treasurer, and discharge the duties. The said account shall be made out by the collector of the customs, from the certificate of the weigher and searcher, and shall be certified to be true by the comptroller of the customs. No vessel shall be permitted to sail or receive a clearance unless the receipt of the treasurer, answering to the account of the collector of the customs, shall be produced.

10. Every proprietor of a vessel, or his representative will be bound, from the moment of his landing, in one of the ports of the colony, to deliver unto the ordonnateur, or administration officer, an invoice of his cargo, signed and certified by him. The ordonnateur will immediately send faithful copies thereof to the collector of the customs, and the military commandant. The officers of the custom house will certify if the cargo is agreeable with the invoice. All goods which shall not appear on the face of the invoice, shall be confiscated for the benefit of the Republic.

11. All goods or produce taken in contravention to the regulations of the present declaration, shall be confiscated for the benefit of the Republic, who having discovered the fraud, will make it known to the government.

12. Every collector, weigher, searcher, and comptroller of the custom house, who shall be convicted of prevarication in the exercise of his duty, shall be summoned before a council of war, and if declared guilty, shall be judged and punished in conformity to the laws.

13. The trade from port to port in the colony shall be free; but no goods or produce shall be permitted to go from one port to another, unless the captain has previously obtained an acquittal.

14. Every port in the colony, except those designated for imports and exports shall have for administrator only a receiver of the national property, who shall be appointed to receive the income of the frequented estates, to receive the taxes upon houses and manufactures, to weigh the produce, to deliver receipts of duties, and to survey all goods or produce, coming in or going out of his port.

15. Every vessel loaded fraudulently shall be confiscated for the benefit of the Republic. In consequence whereof, every officer of administration, who may know of any vessel, not having paid the duties, is authorized to order the unloading thereof, and to have a verbal process made in presence of the commissary of government or his representative, and of the justice of peace or his assistant. If the fraud is proved, the latter is to address the verbal process to the Tribunals, in order to have the confiscation ordered; and in case of the fraud not being proved, the goods or produce shall be embarked immediately by the government.

16. The military commandants and municipal administrators, are equally authorized, whenever they may suspect any vessel to be fraudulently loaded, to request the administration officer to have her unloaded. They shall be bound in the mean time to communicate to the general in chief the motives of their behavior.

17. All the houses in the cities, towns and landing places shall pay a duty of twenty per cent, on the amount of their rents.

18. During the time required by the municipal administration to have a general statement made to serve to the exact payment of this contribution. Every inhabitant or house holder will be bound to present during the first 15 days his lease in due form upon the ordonnateur of his department or the administrative officer of the place. The price of the lease shall be inscribed on the special register, and the twenty per cent. tax on the price of the lease shall be paid by the tenant or on account of the owner, in three equal terms of four months, as soon as the statement shall be made, it shall serve as a basis of this tax.

19. Every owner, living in his own house shall be bound to present himself, before the municipal administration of the place, within 15 days after the present declaration, in order to give information respecting his house. The municipality shall proceed to the estimation of the value of the rent of the said house, and the verbal process thereof shall be addressed to the officer of administration. The estimated price shall be inscribed on the register for the lease of houses, and shall be the basis on which the 20 per cent. tax shall be paid, in three equal terms of 4 months. There shall be no alterations made in the engagements entered into with the rebuilders of burnt houses, who shall be free from this tax, till the expiration of their leases, as well those who may rebuild in future.

XX. Every owner or tenant of a house who may not have obeyed the foregoing articles of this declaration, in the time prescribed, shall be subject to a fine of 50 per cent. on the amount of the rent of his house.

XXI. Every manufacture of any nature whatsoever, such as distilleries, tanneries, lime manufactories, potteries, brick kilns, and tile kilns, of which the manufacture is used in the colony, shall be subject to a duty of 20 per cent. on the value of the objects raised or manufactured thereon.

XXII. For the more easy payment of the tax imposed on manufactures, an estimation shall be made of the value of their revenue, between the proprietor or tenant, the comptroller of the navy or his representative, and the Commissary of Government, appointed for the municipal administration or his substitute; from which estimation the duty of 20 per cent. shall be regulated. In consequence hereof every manufacturer shall make his declaration, in the form of a subscription; to the said ordonnateur or officer of administration of the place, & the price paid in three equal terms of 4 months.

XXIII. During the fifteen days following the publication of the present declaration; every owner or tenant of a manufactory, shall be bound to present himself before the ordonnateur or administrator of the place, to make a declaration of the manufactory he is in possession of, which said declaration, shall immediately be sent by the ordonnateur or administration officer to whom it may concern, in order to proceed to the estimation thereof. Every owner or tenant of a manufactory, who may not have obeyed this present article shall be subject to a fine of one year's tax.

XXIV. Every holder of a plantation, whose lease was granted by the administration, and who was free from the subvention duty, shall obtain a deduction of one third of the price of his lease, on account of the increase of export duties, that deduction shall take place from the date of the publication of this present declaration.

XXV. Those plantations who have rented plantations, whose leases were given by the administration, on condition of their paying besides the rent of the farm, the duty of subvention. After adding together the price of the farm and the duty of subvention, which shall be attached, shall receive a deduction of one third of the total arising from these two sums, by way of indemnification for the increase of the export duty.—This deduction shall, likewise, take place from the date of the publication of the present declaration.

These regulations shall be printed, read, published and posted, addressed to all the civil and military authorities, and the execution thereof committed to their care and vigilance. All good citizens are invited to inform the proper authorities of such as

violate and infractions of the present declaration as may come to their knowledge.

Given at Cape Francois, the 11th Primaire, ninth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) The General in Chief
TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Paine, dated Paris, 2d October, 1800.

(After treating of personal concerns.)

With respect to news, the events of war have been again decisive in favor of France, I will give you a summary of the events. First: the battle of Marengo in Italy, where the Austrians under General Melas were utterly defeated—the armistice in consequence thereof, and the surrender by the Austrians of Genoa, Milan, &c. to the French.—The success of the French army under Moreau, in Germany—his conquest of Bavaria, the abettor of which had furnished 12,000 troops to the coalition, and has now to pay a contribution to Moreau, part of which the very money received as a subsidy from poor John Bull, beside to maintain the French army in his territory. The extension of the armistice to the armies of Germany, the sending of Count de St. Julien as an envoy to Paris by the emperor, to negotiate and sign preliminaries of peace which was done.—The refusal of the emperor to ratify the preliminaries—the breaking of the armistice by the French government in consequence of that refusal—the gallant expedition of the Emperor to put himself at the head of his army—his making his will before his departure—the putting up of prayers in all the churches for the preservation of the life of this hero—his pompous arrival at the army—General Moreau announcing to him immediately on his arrival, that hostilities would commence, the day after the next at sunrise, unless he signed articles of peace, or gave security that he would sign—his surrendering up, thereupon, to the French three of the principal keys and fortresses of Germany, Ulm, Ingolstadt, and Philippsburg, as security that he would sign them, or in similar language, that he would be a good boy and tell no more lies. This is the state of things as they are now, the Emperor has 45 days given him from the 10th of September, to sign the articles; and the joke of this tragedy-comedy is, that the Newspapers of John Bull, the last of which came to hand here on the 26th of September, (I write October 2) say nothing of this repudiation of the Emperor, and are boasting of his valorous determination to push the war with vigor even to the gates of Paris. I believe he has now (after this gallant exploit) given up the command of the army, and is set off to make his triumphal entry into Vienna!

From all this it appears to me that he is now in completely in the hands of the French, that he has no way of getting out but by making peace, or risking his crown; Peace is more than he deserves, for he has been a faithless, lying, treacherous man through the whole of his conduct; notwithstanding your late Secretary of State Timothy Pickens wrote a letter to Paris, which I saw, thanking Heaven for the success of the coalition against France! This letter has been prudently concealed, that the madnests or—of an individual might not injure America. Thus much for knaves & fools of two kinds. I now come to John Bull's government.

You will have heard of the insolent and impolitic expedition of John Bull (who makes more bulls in politics than Paddy does in speech) of his impolitic expedition I say, with a fleet into the Baltic against Denmark, on account of Denmark having refused to recognize the pretended right of John Bull to thrust his horns into neutral vessels, and to tumble their goods to search them. Some temporary accommodation, such I suppose as John Bull found it necessary to come to, has been arranged with Denmark.

But the question of right is adjourned! This hostile appearance in the Baltic, has awakened, as John Bull ought to have foreseen, the three Baltic nations, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, who are all in consequence arming! Paul has taken this Baltic expedition in deep dudgeon, and has laid an embargo on the English vessels and English property in Russia; the embargo we hear is to continue till John Bull recognizes the rights of neutral nations.

This calls into view a great and important question, which is, the *Elucidation of the Law of Nations*, by an associated Congress of Nations, who alone can have the right of declaring what the law shall be; and providing means, which can easily be done, for compelling an observance thereof by the belligerent powers, at all times. If this can be accomplished, it will be of more benefit to America, admitting she become wise enough (after so much folly) to profit by the opportunity, than all the little secret jobbing politics that have been practised of late years. They have only served, as might easily have been foreseen, to encrease and multiply expenses, and embarrass her politically in every step she advanced. It is necessary that the whole of her unsystematized system with respect to foreign politics should be changed. She has pretended to steer clear of European politics, and yet has been always running aground upon some of them by dabbling in them by secret and partial and contradictory treaties.

Amount of Flour inspected at the port of Alexandria for the last three months, ending 31st of December:

41491 whole barrels
2013 half do.

BALTIMORE, January 23.

From the AMERICAN.

"Kingston, Dec. 23, 1800

SIR,

"If we were to judge from looking into the American papers, we would scarcely believe there was a court of vice-admiralty in the Island of Jamaica. But I assure you, Americans are sent in daily for adjudication, and condemned without the least cause whatever, and never cleared without paying all costs. A sketch of what has passed here for the two last courts I will give you, being an eye witness.

The first American tried here the court before this last, was the Flora, of your port, she was sent in here by his majesty's ship Nimrod, the captain and people were all taken out, and not suffered to go on board. After the ship arrived at this place, while in possession of the ship of war, they were confined below for three days—She was libelled here as being enemy's property, but not being fully proved, was condemned for going to La Vera Cruz, having been cleared out for New Orleans.

The next was the schooner Hannah, of your port, taken near Cape Nicholas, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, by his majesty's ship York, who after taking out the captain and people, put a couple of guns on board of her, and 70 or 80 men, and kept her cruising for near 20 days, during which time she captured two or three small French schooners, and afterwards sent down here for trial, when she was libelled and tried for being contraband, being a vessel calculated for fighting, but notwithstanding she was cleared but appealed for by the captors, the property remains here now in possession of the agents until further trial.

The next was the brig Tartar, of Philadelphia, from C. Francois to Jamaica, she was sent in here by his majesty's ship Surprise and libelled on suspicion and acquitted, but appealed for by the captors. The property remains in the same way that the Hannah's does.

The Nestor, of your port, was sent in here by his excellency F. Watkins, of his majesty's ship Nerice, off Curacao, where she was libelled for having light duck on board, what is called white rolls in America, but given up each paying their own costs.

The Ann Maria, of your port, was sent in here by a privateer belonging to this place, having Russia meeting on board and libelled for light duck. Immediately after the arrival here the captain and people were turned out, and the vessel suffered to sink alongside the wharf. She was tried here last court and condemned because the mate had charge of her when she was captured, the captain having died on the passage.

The Eleanor, of your port, was taken bound to Curacao, and sent in there by one of his majesty's ship's tenders, one hundred barrels of flour taken out then, and sent down here for adjudication, a great part of her cargo embezzled, she was libelled here for having light duck on board, what is called brown ozonburgs in America. She was tried here last court and ten bales of the ozonburgs condemned; the vessel and the rest of the cargo acquitted, the claimants paying all costs.

Brig Sukey, of Salem, was taken bound to Laguna and sent into Curacao, where they gave her up and ordered the captain to sea, but considering a little longer about the business sent him down here, where he was libelled on suspicion, she was tried here last court and the cargo condemned, because the captain had the assignment, the judge did not think it possible for the captain of the vessel to have the assignment of a valuable cargo, therefore condemned it as being enemies' property covered.

The Dolphin, of Baltimore, was sent in here bound to St. Thomas, laden with flour and libelled, and tried here last court but acquitted, the claimants paying all costs.

The Ruby, of Philadelphia, was taken by his majesty's ship Titiphone, John Davie, esquire, commander, bound to Port Republic, laden with provisions, &c. Captain and all the people taken out except the mate; during the time she was in possession of the man of war they experienced a heavy gale of wind, and let three feet water get in the hold, which damaged two tier of her flour; immediately after her arrival here the cargo was libelled and sold, being peevish property. She was tried here last court, and condemned vessel and cargo for not having a sea letter, though the sea letter was in the court-house the same time and filed among the other papers. Some business having called the judge immediately after passing sentence, as soon as he returned the attorney begged his honor would alter his sentence, as the sea letter was amongst the rest of the papers and he had made a mistake; his answer was he had passed his sentence and that was the only reason for condemning any American vessel falling into their hands. Captain Davie labors under a great disadvantage, as he comes for nothing but Americans, he takes but 5 men; the first one he catches he puts on board an American vessel he may take; he takes Americans and puts

of American prize-master and crew on board of them to take them to Jamaica.

The Hiram, of Mount Pleasant, has been sent in here from Port Republic bound to Charleston, S. Carolina, with coffee, where she waits for trial, being unloaded. Ship Carolina, of Baltimore, was sent in here the other day for adjudication by the Admiral, the captain turned out of her; she is waiting for her trial. The ship Cleopatra, of New-York, from New-Orleans bound to New-York, sent in here for adjudication—having, as I am informed, about 30,000 dollars in specie on board.

The schooner Harriot, of New-York, sent in here also, from New-Orleans—Schooner Tivoli, of Boston, capt. Clark, fell in with a British frigate who pressed every one of his men out of him and allowed him to proceed on his voyage, after being five days in a distressed situation, only himself and mate on board, concluded to put into the nearest port, but fell in with another British cruiser who sent him to this port for adjudication.

The schooner Jerrold, of New-Hampshire sent in here because the captain would not pay salvage at Curacao.

In all cases they make a point to discharge the vessel immediately, and get an order from the honorable judges to sell the perishable part of the cargo, which amounts very often to the whole; especially if the goods should be in demand here or on the Spanish main, where they carry on a great trade, which, I believe, is the only reason they have for sending in American vessels bound there. They have three causes here for libelling: one for light duck on board; the other for suspicion of being enemies' property; and the other for being enemies' property. As for light duck they have two or three gentlemen here who will swear that any linen flannel or Irish flannel is light duck! and for enemies' property, they have found a man at Curacao that will swear to any person's birth; as was the case in the Sukey, they got a man to swear that the captain of her was born in Tennessee and brought up in the Havana, though he never saw either of the places in his life!—As for suspicion of enemies' property, that is left to his honor the judge. So in fact they can do just as they please to the condemned, or let it alone.

After your vessel is discharged, she is hauled off and moored. Sometimes they allow the captain and people to stay on board, if they do not they put a new negro on board to mind her, who never misses stealing every thing he can lay his hands on: If your vessel is given up, your rigging, light sails, provisions, &c. are all stolen. The bottom of the vessel eaten up by the worms; for they have but one court a month, and they as often keep a vessel two courts as one, so that whoever falls in their hands might as well fall in the hands of any other nation. If they don't plunder Americans of their cloathing, I believe it is because they do not happen to fit. I expect they will appeal for all Americans acquitted this court.

His excellency F. Watkins, governor of Curacao, Aruba, Bonaire, Aves and Roco, and the dependencies of Curacao, cut such a dash while he was there alone, that the admiral, as soon as he arrived at Curacao, ordered him to sea immediately, in consequence of which he resigned his commission as captain of his majesty's frigate Neride, and is gone home in the packet.

Two American Guineamen sent in here, one of them given up, the other condemned; and a great number of Dances, Bremeners, Hamburgers, &c. are coming in daily.

By publishing the above in your useful paper, you will oblige (besides your correspondent) a number of

AMERICANS.

P.S. It is thought here as soon as the treaty between France and America is ratified, they will send in every American vessel they come athwart at sea.

Mr. Martin, Editor of the American.

GEORGE-TOWN, January 14.

A great ball or train of light, as if from opening clouds or a burning, luminous globe, was observed in this town and the neighboring country, about eight o'clock on Wednesday night, the 12th instant, and perhaps some persons may have had a fuller view of the meteor itself. This at least was the case 40 or 50 miles from here in a southerly direction, where the meteor was seen by a person who described it as appearing like a moon, and making a great light. The atmosphere that evening was filled with vapour, produced by the thaw of the day, and as it is at such a time that nature most commonly plays off this species of fireworks, there may perhaps have been several more; but it is ascertained to be fact, that a single meteor may be seen almost at the same moment by persons at least 40 or 50 miles from each other.

These appearances are supposed to proceed from a large collection of phosphoric matter, an accumulation of the electric fluid, or the blaze of a train of inflammable air.

WASHINGTON, January 19.

From the Washington Federalist.

In the Aurora it has been repeatedly insinuated or directly asserted that the government of the United States had furnished arms and ammunition to general Toussaint. This is one of those untruths which it may be proper to contradict. We do therefore declare it to be a positive falsehood, and we call on the Aurora, if it be not a mere fabrication of his own, to exhibit the testimony on which he has ventured this assertion.

January 23.

The bill "To provide for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States," as passed on Tuesday last in the House of Representatives, prescribes:

1. That after the next session of the Supreme Court of the United States, the said court shall be held twice a year at the city

of Washington, viz. On the first Monday of June and December.

2. That after the next vacancy the court shall consist of five justices.

3. That the several states shall be divided into twenty-two districts.

4. That the said twenty-two districts shall be classed into six circuits, viz. 1. Consisting of districts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode-Island; 2. Consisting of Connecticut and Vermont; 3. Consisting of districts of Jersey, East and West Pennsylvania and Delaware; 4. Consisting of districts of Maryland, and East and West Virginia; 5. Consisting of districts of North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia; 6. Consisting of districts of East Tennessee, West Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio.

5. That in each of these circuits there shall be three judges, to be called circuit judges, two of whom shall form a quorum, to hold two sittings annually at certain specified places, and one of whom shall be commissioned as chief justice.

6. That the circuit courts shall have all the powers heretofore vested in the circuit courts of the United States.

7. That the said circuit courts respectively, shall have cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, and committed within their respective districts, or upon the high seas; and also of all cases in law or equity, arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; and also all actions, or suits of a civil nature, at common law, or in equity, where the United States shall be plaintiffs or complainants; and also of all actions, or suits, matters or things cognizable by the judicial authority of the United States, under and by virtue of the constitution thereof, where the matter in dispute shall amount to four hundred dollars, and where original jurisdiction is not given by the constitution of the United States to the supreme court thereof, or exclusive jurisdiction by law to the district courts of the United States: Provided always, That in all cases where the title or bounds of land shall come into question, the jurisdiction of the said circuit courts shall not be restrained by reason of the value of the land in dispute.

8. "That all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings of what nature or kind soever, depending or existing in any of the present circuit courts of the United States, or in any of the present district courts of the United States acting as circuit courts, shall be, and hereby are, continued over to the circuit courts established by this act."

9. That each of the circuit judges shall be allowed 2,000 dollars per annum; except the judges of the 6th circuit who shall be allowed 1,500 dollars.

10. In the 6th circuit there is to be an additional judge appointed, who, with the two present district judges, are to compose the circuit court for that circuit.

11. All the present powers with which the district courts are vested are transferred to the circuit courts, excepting admiralty powers.

In SENATE, Yesterday, the first session of the "Bill for erecting a Mausoleum to George Washington," previously passed in the House of Representatives, was negotiated.

WILDAIR,



The property of Mr. John Thornton of Hanover;

A FINE BAY, stout and elegant, full fifteen hands and one inch high; will stand to cover waves the ensuing season, at Ten Dollars the season, payable the first of December next; Four Dollars cash the single leap; but the ten dollars for the season may be discharged with seven dollars if paid by the first of September next; and 5/6 to the groom in either case. Good passage will be procured for mares at a distance, gratis, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Wildair's colts are remarkably stout and well formed; he was got by Col. Syme's Wildair, his dam by Handel, his granddam by Camden, his great granddam by Spanking Roger, and his great great granddam by Old July Roger.

William M. Thornton.
Cumberland, Jan. 24, 1801. w3m

For Sale,

Thirty Likely Virginia Born NEGROES,

At Mr. Lester's Store, near Goode's bridge, Chesterfield county, on the 26th February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for ready money. Purchasers in want of families may be accommodated, and will have an opportunity of viewing them prior to the day of sale, by applying to Mr. Goode, near the above place.

Jan. 28, 1801. gtwf

WANTED,

A Single Man,

As a Tutor for a small number of Children, qualified to teach Arithmetic, & the English Language grammatically, and who can come recommended for sobriety and attention, will meet with liberal encouragement. Enquire at the Office of the VIRGINIA ARGUS.

January 15, 1801.

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Friday, January 30, 1801.

FROM THE EXAMINER.

Every day produces new evidence of the great philanthropy, talents and patriotism, of Mr. Jefferson. The letter from that gentleman to his friend in Berkeley which we publish in this day's Examiner, does equal honor to his head and heart; and must convince those who have persecuted him, that he is not an enemy to peace and harmony, but a decided supporter of every principle of representative government, and of liberty.

Few men indeed, who like Mr. Jefferson, had been the objects of eternal slander and reproach, would have manifested as much benevolence and forbearance towards their enemies, as he has done in this letter, which I value the more, because it contains the spontaneous effusions of his heart. It was written in answer to a letter, and filled with the satisfaction of his friend; the Editor obtained a copy, and thought it his duty to make it public.

Copy of Mr. Jefferson's Letter, in reply to one addressed to him, by a citizen of Berkeley.

Monroville, September 4, 1800.

SIR,

YOUR favor of August 26th. has been duly received, and is entitled to my thanks for the personal considerations you are pleased to express for it. How far the measure proposed might have the expected effect, you can best judge; however in the great exercise of right in which the Citizens of America are about to act, I have, on mature consideration, seen, that it is my duty to be passive. The interests which they have at stake are entitled to their whole attention, unbiassed by personal esteem or local considerations; and I am far from the presumption of considering myself equal to the awful duties of the first magistracy of this country. That there should be differences of opinion among our fellow citizens, is to be expected always. Men who think freely, and have the right of expressing their thoughts, will differ. It is true that these differences have of late been artificially increased; but they are now again subsiding to their natural level, and all will soon come right, if no acts of violence intervene. The great question which divides our citizens is, whether it is safest that a preponderance of power should be lodged with the monarchial, or the republican branch of our government? Temporary panics may produce advocates for the former opinion, even in this country; but the opinion will be as short lived as the panic, with the great mass of our fellow-citizens. There is one circumstance which will always bring them to rights: a preponderance of the executive over the legislative branch cannot be maintained but by immense patronage, by multiplying offices, making them very lucrative, by armies, navies, &c., which may enlist on the side of the patron all those whom he can interest, and all their families and connections; but these expenses must be paid by the labouring citizen; he cannot long continue, therefore, the advocate of opinions, which, to say only the least of them, doom the labouring citizen to toil and sweat, for useless pageants.

I should be unfaithful to my own feelings were I not to say, that it has been the greatest of all human consolations to me, to be considered by the republican portion of my fellow citizens as the safe depositary of their rights. The first wish of my heart is, to see them so guarded as to be safe in any hands, and not to depend on the personal disposition of the depositary: and I hope this to be practicable as long as the people retain the spirit of freedom. When that is lost, all experience has shewn, that no forms can keep them free against their own will. But that corrupt state of mind must be very distant in a country where, for ages to come, unoccupied soil will still offer itself to those who wish to reap for themselves what themselves have sown.

Our chief object at present should be, to reconcile the divisions which have been artificially excited, and to restore society to its wonted harmony. Whenever this shall be done, it will be found, that there are very few real opponents to a government elective at short intervals.

Accept assurances of the respect of,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

TH. JEFFERSON.

French Treaty rejected!

WASHINGTON, January 23.

This day the question was taken in the Senate on the Convention with France. The form of Ratification was brought in by a committee of the Senate, and was in substance as follows: "that the Senate advise & consent to a ratification of the same, provided the second and third articles be expunged, and two articles be added, one declaring this Convention shall not be construed to operate contrary to any former Treaty with any state or sovereign—and the other that the Convention should be limited to 8 years duration."

Questions were taken on striking out of the form of ratification, that part of the proviso which expunged the 2d article—that part which expunged the 3d article, and the part declaring the convention shall not operate

contrary to former treaties, &c. &c. and they were all struck out of the form.—The limitation was preserved in it—and on the question of ratification with this limitation, the votes in favour of it were 16—against it 14.

Two thirds being necessary to ratify a Treaty, the question was lost.

(Federalist.)

(BY REQUEST.)

Peterburg, January 22d, 1801.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inform you, that the committee of arrangement, for the celebration of the republican triumph in the late election of President and Vice-President of the United States, have made requisite preparations for a festival at Mr. James Atmire's tavern, or this town on the 29th instant.

The committee, impressed with a lively sense of your unceasing exertions in the cause of liberty and truth, and from an affectionate and indissoluble attachment to the freedom of the press, thought they could not make a more distinguished manifestation of these impressions, than by inviting the public printer of Virginia to participate in the triumph; they therefore unanimously determined that an invitation to the festival, should be transmitted to you, by me as their chairman. This invitation I now have the honor to give.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES.

Meriwether Jones, Esq.

The total expenditures of the government of the state of Kentucky from Nov. 4, 1799, to Nov. 4, 1800, is 53,431 dollars.

Mr. Bacon is elected a Representative for Massachusetts in the next congress, by a majority, it is said, of one vote.

Both these gentlemen are republicans.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have elected by joint vote, the republican candidate, Jacob Carpenter, Treasurer of that state, by 57 votes, to 40 votes given for Peter Baynton, the federal candidate.

The Hon Henry Latimer, Esq. Senator from the state of Delaware in the Congress of the United States, has resigned his seat in that body.

Phil. Gao.

Biographical Sketches of Colonel AARON BURR.

ALIKE amiable as a man, and equally distinguished by a reputation the most fair and unblemished—Col. Burr ranks among the defenders of the American independence, taking the command of a regiment at the age of twenty; through the whole of the war, he was distinguished by the same ardent devotion to the principles of liberty; the same judgment and courage which form such prominent features in his character at this time. At the restoration of peace, having exhibited an ample patrimony in the service of his country, he found himself compelled to practice law, as a means of subsistence. Here, notwithstanding the competition of Hamilton, Livingston, and others of the greatest talents in New-York, he soon obtained the first place; and the rapid fortune he acquired from this extensive practice, declared the preference he had gained in the minds of his fellow-citizens. Possessed once more of an independency, Col. Burr soon abandoned the slavish drudgery of the bar, to little congenial to a mind like his, for a field more suited to his inclinations, and better adapted to the display of his talents.—He entered the Legislature of New-York—became Senator of the United States, and in both places was equally eminent. Obnoxious to the administration for his rigid and inflexible republicanism, finding it impossible to stem the torrent of presidential influence, he retired from congress; advising the most influential republican members to follow his example—to go home, enlighten their constituents, and by correcting the state governments, finally correct the federal. Madison, Giles, and many other leading characters, obeyed his prophetic counsel; and the good effects which have resulted from it, we have seen.—Republicanism is once more the prevalent sentiment in the Southern States—nor in them only. The activity and address of Col. Burr, have given it complete ascendancy in the, formerly, highly federal states of New-York and Rhode-Island; and even in New-Jersey and Connecticut, the republicans, at the late elections, appeared to respectable in their minorities, that, without betraying too sanguine a temper, we may well expect them to be soon triumphant there, likewise.

Endowed with a mind vast, liberal, and comprehensive, America owns not a citizen more fitted than Col. Burr, to be placed at the head of her government. With an energy and decision of character peculiar to himself, while other men are debating, he resolves; and while they resolve, he acts. His plan to overthrow, by the establishment of the Manhattan company, the undue influence of the banks and foreign merchants, which had so long enslaved the poorer class of citizens of New-York, in the same manner as they now do those of Charleston, entitles him to the admiration and support of every friend to liberty and republicanism.

In the report of Citizen Chaptal, the expense of public instruction in France is estimated as follows:

The Municipal Schools	5000,000 francs.
Commercial Schools	3,000,000
Particular Schools	1,300,000
National Institute	200,000

All writers against republican governments, and the supporters of aristocracy, hold up to view as an argument in their favor, the late of the ancient republics of Greece and Rome; and those of more modern Europe—and it is a fatal truth, that most of those that have been heretofore established, have, by the ambition and intrigue of men, degenerated into aristocracies, monarchies, or oligarchies—the church has been combined with the executive and superior orders, to produce this effect; and the ignorance to which the lower classes have, hitherto been immersed, has aided in this general usurpation of the rights and privileges of mankind.—The latter part of the 18th century however, will prove to a demonstration that a republican form of government is the only one calculated for the happiness and welfare of mankind; and nothing more fully exemplifies the assertion than the late exertions made by the American people in the election for a chief magistrate—it proves, that with upright and honest guides, the people may maintain such a system unfettered for ages; yet it likewise proves, that unless they keep a watchful eye upon their rulers, their rights will be invaded, and their privileges done away.—The establishment of the press was the dawn of intellectual light, and the people of the United States are in a great measure indebted to the undaunted courage and patriotic exertions of many of the editors of newspapers, for the late success of their cause, which, had it at this period been unsuccessful, would have retrograded us a century in the cause of rational liberty. Cramped with a seditious law, born down with the weight of executive influence, there were found men, and men of talents too, who defied the threatening thunder of power, and dared to tell the people the truth. The cause is crowned with success—the minds of the multitude have become enlightened and the sophistry of aspiring demagogues exposed to contempt and ridicule—and the path is laid up that a republican form of government was contrary to the nature of man, completely confuted.

A few days since says a late London paper, died, at her house on Blackheath, the once celebrated and beautiful countess of Maffarene. Her decease, at the age of 83 years, was occasioned by the disorder termed by physicians the Angina Pectoris.—Her body on being opened by Mr. Fearon, in the presence of doctors Laforetiere and Mackie, presented some very uncommon appearances. There was literally no lung on one side, whilst on the other there appeared a complete pair, with their proper vessels. The heart, without being diseased, was preternaturally enlarged. The case is regarded as extremely novel, and has excited much conversation in the medical world.

LAND for Sale.

Pursuant to a Decree of Buckingham County Court, Will be SOLD, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the Second day of March next,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Belonging to the estate of SILAS WATKINS, deceased, containing 25 1/2 acres, lying on Appomattox river, about three miles above the Cut Bank Ford.—Fully one third of the above land is low ground, which is cleared and in good order for cropping—the high land is of excellent quality and very little of it cut down—it is part of the tract whereto the said Silas Watkins formerly lived.

Possession will be given next Christmas, and twelve months credit, from the day of sale, will be allowed the purchaser, on his giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid.—Any person desirous of purchasing, will be shewn the land on application to either of the subscribers, who live adjoining the premises.

Phibbe Watkins, adm'r
Joel Watkins, jr. adm'r
To the estate of SILAS WATKINS, dec'd.
January 28, 1801. (w4t)

William M'Cay,
Clock & Watch Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in part of the house occupied by Mr. James Collet, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

N. B. A Journeyman and two Apprentices wanted to the above business.

NOTICE.

On Saturday the 7th day of February next, will be SOLD, at the store lately occupied by JOY & PRENTIS, at Rocketts, all the

Personal Estates

Of John Prentis & John Joy, dec'd.

CONSISTING OF

A Negro BOY and GIRL, each about twelve years old.

Rum, Brandy, Gin.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

Shoes, Candles.

Manufactured Tobacco.

Tobacco Presses,

And a variety of other articles.

At the same time will be SOLD, The LEASE of said STORE.

The conditions of sale will be Cuth for all sums under ten pounds, and three months credit for all sums above ten pounds, with bond and approved security.

Hez. L. Wight, ex'r.
of John Prentis & John Joy, dec'd.
Richmond, 29th Jan. 1801.

WILL BE SOLD,

In pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, to the highest bidder,

A tract of Land,

Containing about one hundred and thirty acres, with a double geared watermill MILL thereupon, erected on a fine stream, an entire floor dam, and its natural advantages not surpassed by any tract in this state—it lies in the lower part of Buckingham, is uncommonly fertile, and was formerly the property of David Compton, Esq. The sale will take place on the premises, on the seventh day of February next. Conditions cash, or sixty days credit as may be agreed on.

The Commissioners.

The beautiful high bred horses,



Telegraphe;

Five years old next spring; fully fifteen and a half hands high;

WILL stand the ensuing season, (one week at Chiquipin Church, and one week at Mr. Thomas Perkins's place, and so on alternately throughout the season) to cover mares at eight dollars each, which may be discharged by the payment of six dollars on or before the first day of August next, and three dollars the leap, to be paid at the stable door. The season will commence the fifteenth of March next, and expire the first day of August ensuing.

William Burton.

January 19th, 1801.

PEDIGREE.

Telegraphe was got by the noted horse Old Wild Air; his dam was got by Celer out of a mare purchased in New-Jersey, as full bred and having in her veins the blood of Britton, Bully Rock, and other horses considered as of the best stock in that State.

N. B. The groom will expect one shilling and six pence with each mare.

By virtue of a deed of trust made to the Subscriber, by John E. Becker, for the purposes therein mentioned,

WILL BE SOLD

On Saturday, the 21st of February next, for ready money,

The following SLAVES, viz.

Clary, Mason, Mary, Will and Will; The sale will take place at Chiquipin Church in Amelia County.

JOSEPH CHASTIN, Trustee, (3 wks & 1)

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE AND HOTEL.

Lewis Edwards, RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened the above house, one floor east of the *Female Office*, and directly opposite to the *Custom House*, Bollingbrook Street; where Travelling Gentlemen will find good accommodations for themselves, their servants, and horses.

Private rooms always ready for SELECT PARTIES, who will be served with Tea, Coffee, Oysters, Beef-Steaks, &c. on the shortest notice. The liberality of a number of gentlemen of the town, and the expected assistance of others, have induced him to open a

COFFEE-ROOM, Where he intends to keep regular files of NEWS, PAPERS from the principal commercial towns in the union, and foreign papers when they can be procured, for the use of subscribers, and travellers visiting town. The advantages of such a place of resort and information to the mercantile interest are too obvious to require elucidation.

As L. E. has been at considerable expense in fitting up the house, and procuring proper tenders, he hopes for a share of the public favor; which, by his exertions to please, he will endeavor to merit.

N. B. YEARLY BOARDERS may be accommodated.

Petersburg, Jan 19th, 1801. [Edw.]

Stock OF THE UNITED STATES.

I will give the highest current price for NAVY LOAN, SIX PER CENT. & DEFERRED STOCK of the UNITED STATES

A. DUNSCOMB.

Richmond, Jan. 12, 1801.

At a Court held for the county of Wythe, the 9th day of December, 1800.

James Chestnut, pl. In CHANCERY AGAINST William Miller and Alexander Adams, defts.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is Ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the second Tuesday in June next and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy, Telle, Robert Crockett, clk.

Cash, For NAVY LOAN, STOCK of SIX PER CENT. & DEFERRED State. S. & S. MYERS. (Ed) Richmond, Jan. 8, 1800.

Bound Almanacks, FOR 1801. Interleaved with ruled paper, For sale at this Printing-Office.

INFORMATION.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS, And the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds; viz. The Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, and lastly, the Tenia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape, this is often many yards long and full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose, and about the feet—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and foetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excellent thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with great success in all complaints similar to those above described.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humor from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

AS UPWARDS OF FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS Of both sexes & of every age have received benefit from this extraordinary medicine, a multitude of certificates of cures may be seen in addition to those already published.

THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable in France, Great-Britain and Italy, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other Lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness, scurf, tetters, ring worms, sun-burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural essential perspiration which is indispensable to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

The Damask Lip Salve, Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped & sore lips & every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER, FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS,

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S True and genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

Dr. HAHN'S Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defunctious of humor, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, worn nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops. The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH. An infallible and immediate cure, at once acting without a particle of mercury or

any other pernicious ingredient in its composition. It is universally esteemed the most safe and pleasant, as well as effectual remedy ever discovered, and may be used with the greatest propriety by pregnant women, or on the youngest infants. (In boxes at three quarters of a dollar each)

THE TASTELESS AGUE AND FEVER DROPS, For the Cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermitent Fevers

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these Drops, after the Bark and every other Medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

These Drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of AGUES generally prevail, which unless early attended to and speedily removed, injures the constitution exceedingly, and brings on Dropsy, Intermitent Fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other diseases are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The Bark is the usual remedy made use of, but being a very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in a sufficient quantity, it very often fails, and Children and those who have weak stomachs are frequently lost for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

Sold by Lee & Co. Baltimore, and by S. Pleasants jun. (only) in Richmond.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers is recommended Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, which have been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feeling, in several parts of the West Indies, and the United States, particularly in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has under providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Fact of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertions could do. It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our annual bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the earlier stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and in every age. They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, & thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—They are celebrated for removing habitual colic, sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing of order attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Dr. Hahn has appointed R. Lee & Co. Baltimore, his wholesale agents for the United States, and authorized them to place their signature on each box; without which none are genuine.

Sold in Richmond by S. PLEASANTS, Jun. only.

At a Court continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of November, 1800.

John Kidd, pl. In CHANCERY versus John Katen and John Masters, defts.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this State; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is Ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of March term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Richmond newspapers for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy, Telle, Bolling Branch, d. c. b. c.

Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous to close his administration, all persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Overton, deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment immediately, or suits will be brought against them without discrimination. And those having claims against the said estate are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the first day of April next, or the advantage of this publication will be lost in vain.

BARBEE MILLER, Adm'r.

Nottoway county, Jan. 10, 1801. w3t

ALMANACKS.

A few gross of the Virginia Almanack for this year are still on hand at this Office.

VIRGINIA.

At a Court continued and held for Halifax county, on Thursday the 28th day of August, 1800.

Martin Miller, pl. In CHANCERY against James Vaughan & Thomas Douglas, defts.

THE defendant Douglas, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is Ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in March next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy, Telle, Berryman Green, d. c. b. c.

COPPER & TIN WARE Manufactory.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, for the very great encouragement he has met with in his line of business; and begs leave to inform his friends & customers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEETS and bottoms, that they may be supplied with STILLS on the shortest notice, either with PATENT, COPPER or PEWTER WORMS.

He has a number of STILLS of all sizes finished and ready for delivery, made on the best and most improved principles, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK as usual.

The highest cash price given for old BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER or LEAD

Asber Marx, Has just come to hand, an assortment of INDIA GOODS,

Consisting Of Bordin Bassas, Tandahs Mamoodys, Alhabad Sannas, Abbad Coffas, &c. &c.

Also, Platillas Bed Tickings, Dowlas, Violins, Checks & stripes, Playing Cards, And a general assortment of EUROPEAN & WEST-INDIA GOODS,

Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash Country Produce, or the usual Credit for approved paper.

Manchester, Oct. 20, 1800. [Fr]

TO MILLERS.

An Excellent Assortment of DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

ARE JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber, Joseph Darmidatt.

January 1, 1800. (fr)

Wanted on Loan, for two years, 1500 Dollars.

The payment of which may be secured by deed of trust or mortgage on valuable landed property in the city. Any person disposed to lend will apply for information to the PAINTER, January 1, 1801.

Imported And for Sale by the subscriber, at the County Wharf,

A general assortment of Cologne

Mill-Stones, From Amsterdam, with Hand Mill-Stones, and German Steel, by

Jesse Hollingsworth.

Baltimore, Dec. 27, 1800. 1519

FOR SALE, At Samuel Pleasants' Printing-Office,

[By the Dozen or Single Copy,]

THE COLUMBIAN Spelling & Reading BOOK:

OR AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING,

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away last evening, a girl, by the name of

MOLLY;

She is a likely mulatto, upwards of twenty years of age, of middle size, very fond of smoking, when spoken to has a smiling look—her clothing she will change often I suppose, as she has some variety, and will procure free papers if she should leave Richmond and Manchester. She was raised in the estate of the rev. Price Davies, dec. of New Kent county, and sold to Mr. John Piesmont, who sold her to me. I will give the above reward for bringing her home, and reasonable charges if brought a distance, in addition.

W. Munson.

Manchester, Dec. 9, 1800. (fr)

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun.

And to be had, wholesale and retail, at his Printing-Office, in Richmond;

THE VIRGINIA ALMANACK, For the Year 1801.

The Astronomical part by

ISAAC BRIGGS.

Adapted to the Latitude of Richmond, Virginia September 13, 1800.

To be Sold or Rented, A tract of Land,

Containing 800 acres by an old survey, in the county of Charles City, late the property of col. O. Byrd, deceased. This tract, which is known by the name of RIVERWOOD, lies on James river, at the distance of only twenty-five miles from Petersburg, and thirty from Richmond. There is a good dwelling house on the land situated near the river, and commanding a beautiful prospect; a Mill capable of grinding for a few families, an Orchard of thriving apple trees, also a valuable fishery.

The greatest part of this tract is wood land, and the cleared ground is well adapted to the cultivation of corn and wheat, a good crop of which is now growing. The terms of sale may be known on application to Mr. William Munford, of the county of Mecklenburg, or to the subscriber.

ANNA BYRD, Administratrix With the Will annexed of ORWAY BYRD, deceased.

November 21st, 1800. (fr)

PRIVATE Board & Entertainment

IN the house lately occupied by Mr. GORLIER, on the fourth side of the main street, three doors above the bridge.

John S. Pleasants.

Richmond, 25th October, 1800. (fr)

Miniature Painting

The Public are respectfully informed that

STRIKING LIKENESSES

Finished in a style of elegance, and executed by L. SULLY, Miniature and Fancy Painter, at Mr. Hugh Watt's, near the Bridge.

Richmond, November 25, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to discharge every just claim against his proportion of the estate of Robert Bolling, Esq. of Buckingham county, deceased, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of best James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherst county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Galt, with the adjoining High Lands, and a most valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stony's creek.

Also, two Tracts in Buckingham county (one of 320, and the other of 230 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the branches of Willis's river. The Amherst land will be shown by my overseer on the premises, and the Buckingham lands by the subscriber, for which one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments.

P. BOLLING.

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. (fr)

To be Sold,

A well Finished Three Story HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, stable, Smoke-house, Coach house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by James Abrahams. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

Jacob I. Cohen, On Shockoe Hill, Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. (fr)

For Sale at this Printing Office,

A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED (AMERICAN) EDITION OF FENNING'S

Universal Spelling Book